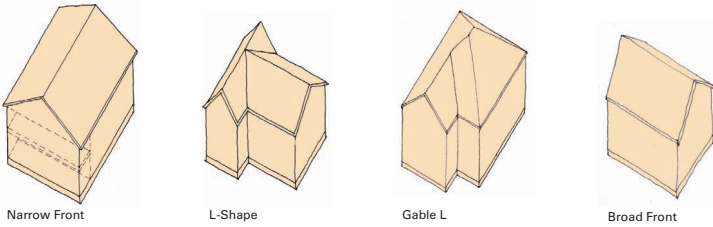
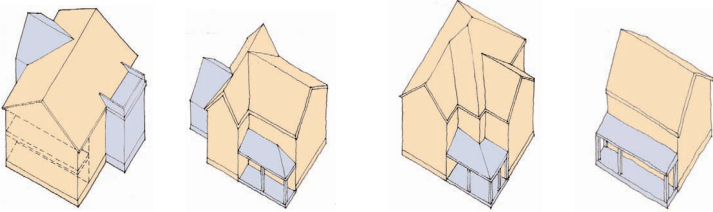


# Massing & Composition

## MASSING DIAGRAMS



## MASSING COMBINATIONS



## PORTICO AND PORCH ELEVATIONS



## Massing

### NARROW FRONT

Rectangular volume with a roof pitch ranging from 8 to 12 in 12 for the main body. Porches are typically added on the front as either full front porches or as a portico over the front door.

### L-SHAPE

These houses have a narrow, gable-end wing with a 9 in 12 gable facing the street. The width of the gable facing the street is typically two-fifths that of the main body. This massing typically accommodates a one-story continuous porch with a shed or hipped roof.

### GABLE L

Square volume with hipped roof from which a front-facing gabled wing extends. Roof pitches range from 8 in 12 to 12 in 12. Front porches extend the full width of the front facade or occasionally are a single-bay, hipped porch at the main body.

### BROAD FRONT

Side-gable rectangular volume with roof pitches ranging from 8 in 12 to 10 in 12. One-story shed porches are often placed symmetrically on the front facade. One-story side wings often occur. This massing typically accommodates a one-story continuous porch with a shed or hipped roof.

### Combinations

Complex forms and larger living spaces may be created by combining side wings and/or rear wings with the main body. Gabled or arched dormers may be added to introduce light into half-story and attic spaces. The architectural character of the attached parts should match that of the main body.

### Facade Composition

Victorian facade composition is characterized by a symmetrical and balanced placement of doors and windows.

Individual double-hung windows are the most common type. Front doors are generally located in the corner of narrow houses and at the center of wide houses. Paired or bay windows are often used in the forward gable of the gable L massing types. Bay windows may be one or two stories tall.

### Roof

The roof pitch on most Victorian houses varies from 8 to 14 in 12. Slate, shingles and metal are appropriate roofing materials.

### Eaves

Two eave types define the Norfolk Victorian, one is more formal than the other:

- Boxed eaves, with frieze, are the more formal option, with or without brackets that are either horizontal or vertical in proportion. Eaves have a 12- to 16-inch frieze board either touching or at least 8 inches above the

window head trim. Eave returns should have metal flashing back to the wall at a maximum slope of 2 in 12.

- Boxed eave with sloped soffit, often hipped, at gables. The rake features an overhang with simple decorative vergeboard.

### Wall Section & Eave Details

The first floor of the Victorian house is typically set three feet above the finished grade. For one-story houses, the floor-to-ceiling height should be 9 to 10 feet. For two-story houses, the minimum floor-to-ceiling height is 9 feet for the first floor and 8 feet for the second floor.

Window head heights should be 8 feet above the floor for first floor windows and 7 feet for second floor windows.

These houses have 8-inch-wide skirt boards. Foundation vents are centered under windows when used.

## TYPICAL EAVE DETAILS

